4: Richter M, G-5 (ca. 1856-1870) 1870 AW5 Coorg AW5

Neuter form "puḷu," the worm. 193

Nom. puḷu, *Obj.* puḷuva, *Gen.* puḷuḍa, *Dat.* puḷukkā, *Instr.* puḷuvinji, *Loc.* puḷuvalā.*

Adjectives precede the nouns which they qualify. As in Canarese their number is not very great, but many are formed from nouns by affixing the irregular participles ānō having become, and uḷḷō being, possessing: e. g. chāl beauty, chālānō beautiful; paṇa money, paṇauḷḷō rich. The relative participles also are frequently used as adjectives: e. g. pāḍuvō pakki, the singing bird; bandō guru, the priest who came. For expressing the comparative and superlative the adjective remains unchanged, but the notion of degree is produced by a peculiar construction of the sentence viz. the comparative by a construction like this: than your book his book useful, i. e. his book is more useful than yours; the superlative: among all books his book useful, i. e. his book is most useful.

The numerical Adjective, this criterion of the origin of a language, is, as may be expected, in the Drávida languages very much alike, but entirely different from other tongues. The neutral numerals in Kodagu from 1-12 are: ondā, daṇḍā, mūndā, nālā, anji, ārā, yēḷā, yeṭṭā, oyimbadā, pattā, panneṇḍā, paneraṇḍā; from 13 to 19 the units are added to the crude form of pattā, viz. paḍu-mūndā, etc. 20 is iruvadu, to which after changing the d into tt, the units are added for 21-29. [197]

In all compound numbers for daṇḍā, 2, raṇḍā is substituted, which resembles the Canarese yeraḍu. 30 is muppadā, 40 nāpadā, 50 aimbadā, 60 aruvadā, 70 eḷuvadā, 80 embadā, 90 tonūrā, 100 nūrā; 101 nūyittondā etc.; 200 innūrā, 300 munnūrā, etc., 800 eṭṭunūrā, 900 ombeinūrā, 1,000 āyira, which is borrowed from Sanscrit. 802 193 [192]

For the formation of ordinals the affix ne is added to the

* If the crude noun is long, or consists of several syllables, the final u disappears in the Instr. and Loc. e. g. nāḍā, *Instr.* nāḍinji, *Loc.* nāḍilā.

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802 193 crude form of the cardinals; e. g. **ondane, dandane, mindane, etc.** the first, second, third, etc.

Only the numbers one and two have three genders, all the rest are neuter.

obbŏ	one man.	**ibbŏ**	two men.
obba	„ woman.	**ibba**	„ women.
ondŭ	„ thing.	**dandŭ**	„ things.

As in Canarese doubling a number renders it a distributive; e. g. **ondondŭ, dandandŭ, etc.** every one, two, etc.

Of fractions, which even in Canarese form but a limited system, the Coorg stock is still smaller and refers only to concrete terms viz: ¼ **sēr̆ŏ**, ½ **kālŭ**, ¾ **mukkālŭ**, which help to divide the **Maṇa** of 40 seers and the **Beṭṭi** of 80 seers of capacity-measure and the Rupee.

803 871 The Coorgs have no idea of abstract reckoning and fractional arithmetic is a most difficult subject for native teachers.

193 The *pronouns* in Kodagu greatly resemble those in Canarese.

The personal pronouns are declined in the following manner:—

First person: **nā** = I.

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	**nā** or **nānŭ**,	I.	**enga, nanga,**	we.
Obj.	**enna,**	me.	**engla, nangala,**	us.
Gen.	**ennaḍa, ėja,**	of me.	**engaḍa, nangaḍa,**	of us.
Dat.	**enakŭ, nangŭ,**	to me.	**engakŭ, nangakŭ,**	to us.

Second person: **nī** = thou.

Nom.	**nīnŭ,**	thou.	**ninga,**	you.
Obj.	**ninna,**	thee.	**ningala,**	you.
Gen.	**ninaḍa, niḍa,**	of thee.	**ningaḍa,**	of you.
Dat.	**ninakŭ, ningŭ,**	to thee.	**ningakŭ,**	to you.